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The People's Press,

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

WHAT BRAVE MEN CAN DO.

The mutiny of the Bengal Sepoys furnished the occasion of some of the most memorable exhibitions of human heroism which the world has ever seen. At the time this mutiny began, the British armed force in the country was only 16,000 men, scattered over a vast alien territory, and encompassed by 120,000 disciplined soldiers, fighting desperately for supremacy. So entire was the confidence reposed by the British Government in the Sepoys, that it had guarded the capital city of India with native troops only, and kept in one of the provinces, containing eight millions of people, a garrison of only 600 English soldiers.

Nor were the Sepoys the only enemies whom the English heroes were forced, at that critical juncture, to confront. The season seemed to conspire with the Sepoys for the overthrow of British rule. The mutineers had shrewdly chosen for the period of their outbreak that terribly hot culmination of the torrid summer, when the rays of the sun are almost as fatal to exposed Europeans as Minie bullets. Yet, in the face of these appaling combinations, separated far from the mother country and from each other, assailed not only by the vast Sepoy army, but in the midst of an enormous hostile population, sixteen thousand Englishmen bore down, by the momentum of their moral superiority and amazing courage, the whole vast odds of this gigantic mutiny, and placed the ruling throne of British dominion in India upon a foundation scarcely less stable than that of Victoria's own dominion in England.

The capture of Delhi alone will stand to the end of time as one of the most extraordinary achievements of British valor. A wondrous feat of arms indeed, as an English historian has pronounced it, effected by less than four thousand Englishmen against an army of 30,000 men, strongly entrenched, in possession of an inexhaustible arsenal, and well provided with everything necessary to defy assault. Yet, even this was surpassed by the siege and relief of Lucknow. This famous spot was not strong either by nature or art. It was no walled city like Saragossa and Londonderry, manned by its own inhabitants. It is described as a mere range of frail buildings, encircled by such entrenchments as could be hastily thrown up in a few days, surrounded at all points by an armed enemy and a hostile population. The garrison is said to have consisted of only a portion of one British regiment, with 750 loyal natives, and a motley gathering of civilians, against whom was arrayed a vast armed host of not less than 60,000 men, mostly trained in the British school of arms. Yet, for three long and fearful months—we quote the language of a narrator of the siege—"did our devoted countrymen maintain their hold, in hourly peril of death, exposed night and day to incessant assaults, with 25 guns of large calibre playing on their frail defences, some actually within fifty yards of their position, under a constant shower of bullets from 10,000 loop holes, with mines exploding every day beneath their feet, with privation and disease within, and no certain hope of relief from any quarter." Here is a description of one of the most desperate assaults sustained by the garrison, from the pen of an eye witness, Capt. Anderson:

"After these had been knocked over the leaders cried to urge on their men. Again and again they made the attempt, but back they had to go by a steady fire. Their chiefs came to the front and shouted out: 'Come on, come on—the place is ours—it is taken!' And the Sepoys would then rush forward, then hesitate, and finally get under cover of the stockade, and keep up a fearful fire. Some hundreds of them got under the Cawnpore battery, but found the hand grenades rather disagreeable, and had to bolt rather sharp. Poor Major Banks came up and cheered us during the hottest fire, and we were glad to see him. Our shells now began to fall amongst the enemy, and this still further roused their indignation, you could hear additional yells and horrid imprecations on the heads of all Christians. No less than three times were we assailed by enormous odds against us and each time, yes, thank God, successfully repulsed. There we were, a little body, probably not more than eighty men in all, (that is, Cawnpore battery, our post, and Captain German's,) opposed to several thousand of merciless, blood thirsty fanatics. We well knew what we had to expect if we were defeated; and therefore each individual fought, as it were for his very life; each loop hole displayed a steady flash of musketry, as defeat would have been certain death to every soul in the garrison.—Had the outposts fallen, they were in such immense numbers that we could never have turned the enemy out, and then not a man, woman, or child would have been spared. It was, indeed, a most anxious time, and the more so as we did not know how matters were progressing at other points. We dreaded that the others might have been even further pressed than we were. At intervals I heard the cry of 'more men this way,' and off would rush two or three (all we could possibly spare) here and there, and then the same cry was repeated in an opposite direction, and then the men had to rush to support their comrades who were more hotly pressed, and soon as the pressure became greater at particular places men rushed to those spots to give assistance. During this trying time even the poor wounded men ran out of the hospitals, and those who had wounds in the legs dropped their crutches, knelt down and fired as fast as they could out of the loop holes; others who could do little else, loaded the muskets whilst the able bodied soldiers fired, and in this odd manner these brave men of her Majesty's 32d upheld the honor of their nation, and strained every nerve to repel the furious attacks of the enemy."

The minor episodes of the war, in a hundred isolated stations, bore equal testimony to the heroic spirit and endurance of Englishmen. Whether successful, as at Lucknow, or crushed down by forty times their numbers, as at Cawnpore, they fought to the last ditch, and defied every adverse conjunction of numbers, position or season. "Of numbers, indeed, there was no account, for the prayer of King Henry at Agincourt seemed to have been granted to them in this time of mortal peril, and a sense of reckoning was taken from them."

We are not advocating the cause in which these miracles of heroism were displayed, but holding up the heroism itself as an example and incentive to the people of the Southern States. Admitting the cause to have been bad, what ought Southern soldiers to accomplish in a good cause? The same blood warms their veins that has illustrated the glory and valor of the British race in every clime, and they have proved in a hundred battle fields that they are not degenerate sons of heroic sires. Let them continue steadfast to the end, and be incited by the examples we have quoted to surpass themselves, and make British laurels in India pale by the side of Southern chivalry. Let it never be said that our British kinsmen have displayed as much prowess in making other people slaves as we have in defending our own liberties.

Richmond Dispatch.

MOSBY'S DASHING CAVALRY CHARGE

A squadron of Yankee cavalry is magnificent, when thundering down at full gallop on a force of women and children. So say those who witnessed two superb charges made the other day on the levee of New Orleans, as described to us by a Confederate officer, who was then on board a river steamer crowded with the sick and wounded prisoners of Vicksburg. The prisoners had been brought so far on their way to Mobile; and were to remain only one day. The steamer had come close up to the quay, when it became known in the city, and crowds came thronging the levee, anxious to give some sign of friendship and sympathy to the brave but unfortunate defenders of Vicksburg. There were ladies of New Orleans whose husbands were on board that steamer, which they had not seen for many months; and with tears and prayers they besieged the guard, entreating to be allowed to bring some comfort to the beloved sufferer, or even to look upon his face. The orders of Emory were imperative—for Banks was not there that day; and for one was allowed to come on board. But suddenly, as they stood thronging the levee, every tearful face turned to the river, without one word of warning, a squadron of cavalry galloped out of one of the streets, which opened on the quay, and, at once charged the crowd, riding some down, beating others with the flats of their swords, and gaining a complete victory. Our informant describes the agony of rage amongst our helpless soldiers on board, when they saw this incredible atrocity. They cried out for arms; men with shattered limbs started from their beds in the sudden fury, but fell back impotently, gnashing their teeth and cursing the cowards.

That evening passed. Next day General Banks was said to have returned, and there was a sudden change. The friends of the wounded were allowed to come on board with baskets of refreshments, and to communicate freely with the prisoners. The crowds on the levee were more dense than ever; the demonstrations of sympathy were lively, and many an earnest assurance of loyalty to the Confederacy was given in the hearing of the guards. Tell them we are not Unionists, that we are foully belied. Tell them we hate yankee rule, and love the Confederate banner!" In the midst of this scene evening came on, and the boat was to proceed on her way down the river. As she rounded off from the levee, handkerchiefs were waved and hands were kissed, and the prisoners on board gave a parting cheer. But just then was suddenly heard through the darkness the thundering gallop of a troop of horse. Once more, right into the midst of the crowd of unarmed citizens, most of them females, burst that tempest of mounted furious with flaming swords. The cut squadron

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN—FULL EXPOSITION OF HIS VIEWS ON THE PROSPECT AND CONDITION OF PEACE—THE NEGRO QUESTION REVIEWED.

The Baltimore American of the 3d inst. contains the following letter from the President of the United States to the Springfield Mass Meeting:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, AUGUST 26.

Hon. James E. Conkling: My Dear Sir—Your letter inviting me to attend a Mass Meeting of unconditional Union men, to be held at the Capitol of Illinois, on the 3d day of September, has been received. It would be very agreeable to me to thus meet my old friends at my own home; but I cannot just now be absent from this city so long as a visit there would require.

The meeting is to be of all those who maintain unconditional devotion to the Union, and I am sure my old political friends will thank me for tendering, as I do, the nation's gratitude to those other noble men whom no partisan motive or partisan hope can make false to the nation's life. There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, you desire peace and you blame me that you do not have it. But how can we obtain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First: to suppress the rebellion by force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed.

A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise. I do not believe that any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible. All that I learn leads to directly the opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military—its army. That army dominates all the country, and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing, for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were made with them.

To illustrate: Suppose a refugee from the South and the peace men of the North get together and frame and propose a compromise embracing the restoration of the Union; in what way can that compromise be used to keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania? Gen. Meade's army can keep Gen. Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence, but no paper compromise, to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's army are not agreed, can at all affect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time, which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all.

A compromise to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army, by the success of our army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you.

I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people according to the bond of service—the United States Constitution—and that as such I am responsible to them. But, to be plain, you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself upon that subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet, I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your views, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I did not ask you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such way as to save you from greater taxation, to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think the constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the law of war in time of war. The most that can be said—if so much—is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war the property of both enemies and friends may be taken when needed? And is it not needed, whenever taken it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy the enemy's property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female.

But the proclamation as a law is valid or is not valid. If it is not valid it needs no retraction. If it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half for trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under explicit notice it was coming unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance.

The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know, as fully as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us some of our most important victories, believe that the emancipation policy and the aid of the colored troops constitutes the heaviest blow yet dealt to the rebellion; and at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved when it was, but for the aid of the black soldiers.

Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that emancipation and the arming of the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you; but no matter; fight you, then, exclusively to save the Union. I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes.

I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negro should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakens the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union.

Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive, even the promise of freedom; and the promise being made must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea; thanks to the great Northwest for it; nor yet wholly to them. Three hundred miles up they met New England, the Empire, Keystone, and New Jersey hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand on the spot. Their part of history was jotted down in black and white. The goal was a great National one, and let none be banned who bore an honest part in it; while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud.

Even that is not all. It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note.

Nor must Uncle Sam's noble fleet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present. Not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all for the Great Republic, for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive for man's vast future! Thanks to all!

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among free men there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such an appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost, and then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongues, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear that there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy and final triumph. Let us be quite sober, let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

THE RANGE OF PARROT GUNS.

Upon this point, the Washington Republican says:

Although several engineer officers are stated to disbelieve the report of General Gilmore's having thrown shell into the city of Charleston from his new batteries on Morris Island, we shall not be surprised to find the statement borne out by fact on further examination. The distance from the Morris Island beacon to the city is less than five miles, nothing intervening but salt marsh, bayou and water, and Gilmore's batteries are much nearer than the beacon. He will thus be able to reach, if he has not done so already, the commercial part of Charleston, that portion, in fact, which the fire left standing two years ago.

The range of the 200 pounder Parrott's (to say nothing of the 300 pounder) at a high degree of elevation, is considerably over five miles. A gentleman informs us that he found one of the 200 pounder shell done up in a pine box, on the wharf at Yorktown, the day after the evacuation of that place by the rebels, sixteen months ago. It was destined for Richmond, and labled somewhat to this effect. *Th'oroncil* (sic) from the Yankee water battery at Vomsley Creek, on (here were given the day, the hour, and minute at which it fell). Distance, five miles and three furlongs. Since that period Parrot has greatly improved his projectiles.

We learn, also, from the same informant, that General Gilmore stated to him personally previous to his departure for Port Royal, that the range of the 200 pounder was considerably over five miles, and that he now regarded the Parrott and its improved projectile the best for battering or boring purposes, and the longest in range of any artillery thus far known. We are, therefore, quite prepared to hear the statement endorsed of having shelled the city from his present position.

Substitute Wanted.

A PERSON who is in Conscript and compelled to go into service, and willing to take the place of another in an Artillery Company, will be liberally rewarded for his services in that capacity. Enquire at this office.

A NOTE FOR THE DOCTORS—A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.

[From Galignani.]

This affection, which comprises those known under the various names of bad sore throat, angina, croup, and the French *angine couenneuse*, has hitherto been considered one of the most difficult to cure. We some time back gave an account of Dr. Trideau's method, which consists in administering steam under the form of a syrup; but we now find in the *Revue Therapeutique*, a paper by Dr. A De Grand Boulogne, Vice Consul at Havana, in which he mentions ice as an infallible specific. As this, from its extreme simplicity, would, if effective, be far superior to any yet tried, we cannot refrain from quoting the cases mentioned by the author, who has published this remedy as far back as Feburury, 1860, and consequently complains (not without reason, if its efficacy is such as he describes it,) of the inexcusable negligence of practitioners in not taking notice of it, thereby allowing many valuable lives to be lost. The following cases came under his observation after that date. In March and April, 1861, the disease in question broke out under an epidemic form, and chiefly attacked adults with such virulence that in one week three young women died in one house. One of Dr. De Grand's patients, afflicted with blepharcite, was seized with it, and as he could not immediately attend, owing to the severity of the case, another physician was called in, who ordered emetics and aluminous gargles, which produced no effect. At length Dr. De Grand came, and found the tonsils greatly swollen, and a false membrane covering them. He immediately administered small pieces of ice, and by the following morning the tumelaction of the tonsils had diminished by half, and the false membrane had nearly disappeared. That very evening she was enabled to take food.

Profiting by this example, a few days after her brother was seized with sore throat, presenting the same preliminary symptoms as those of his sister; but he, with ice waiting for the doctor, at once took some ice, and was rid of his sore throat in a few hours. Some days later, Dr. De Grand was summoned to a young lady who had been laboring under the disease for some forty-eight hours; all remedies had failed, and the parents, relations and friends of the family were plunged in the deepest sorrow. When Dr. De Grand ordered ice, a general cry of astonishment was uttered by all present. Ice for a sore throat! Impossible! It was sheer murder! Dr. De Grand maintained his ground, and after much expostulation, during which much time was lost, he obtained his end. Before twenty-four hours were over, the patient was in full convalescence. Being at Vera Cruz on a mission, he was requested to see a young man who was attacked with malignant sore throat, and had been treated without effect by six physicians with the choicest and most stringent gargles. Here again he had to battle with the prejudices of the family, but was at length allowed to administer ice. The young man recovered in the course of the following day. Dr. De Grand has now been using this remedy for the last twelve years, without having met with a single failure. This is what he says, but even if only half of what he says were true, the method should be tried by others. Cold gargles have been employed with success by Dr. Blanc of Strasburg; why not ice?

A PROCLAMATION OF ROSENCRANS—THE BRUTALITIES OF THE FEDERALS.

Gen. Rosencrans seems to be himself horrified at the brutalities of his own soldiers, and also to have an idea that he can conquer Tennessee with proclamations.—He has just issued one of which the following is an extract:

1. Officers and soldiers of the Cumberland:

Some grave outrages and wrongs had been perpetrated on loyal citizens and harmless women, by lawless and unprincipled men wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violation of orders disgraces our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country, and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record.

Let no thief, pillager, or invader of the rights of person or property, go unpunished.

Remember, that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders you will crown your noble work, and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

2. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country, are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands—enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

3. Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be exchanged unless they violate their promises.

4. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interest of the service will be accorded to those who are willing and give assurance by their parole, on oath and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

5. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, who cannot or will not give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the law of nations, bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

6. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance, unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

7. Provost Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to non-combatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance to the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General for the Provost Marshals of corps or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the Department for record.

By command of Maj. Gen. Rosencrans:

J. BATES DICKINSON, A. A. G.

THE DARK DAYS OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the long letter of Mr. Rives, published by us yesterday, the dark days of the Revolution, and the fortitude and heroism to which they gave birth, are cited as examples of how much a brave people may bear, and from what difficulties they may emerge triumphantly, if they but hold fast to their faith and struggle on with unflagging resolutions.—The Charleston Mercury, adverting to the same historical period, near the close of 1776, says: The battle of Long Island had been fought and lost. New York was evacuated by the Americans and taken possession of by the British.—Fort Washington had been taken by assault, with nearly 3000 prisoners. Fort Lee was abandoned. New Jersey lay open to the enemy, and Philadelphia was within their grasp. At the same time Gen. Charles Lee, who was regarded by many as our most scientific and experienced General, and who was called by the British the "American Palladium," was taken prisoner. "The militia disbanded and precipitately retreated to their homes, even the regular troops, as if struck with despair, also fled off and deserted in parties. Everything threatened America with an inevitable catastrophe. The army of Washington was so enfeebled that it scarcely amounted to 3000 men who lost all courage and all energy, and were exposed in an open country without tents to shelter them, and in the midst of a population little zealous, or, rather, hostile."

Lord Howe and his brother availed themselves of this gloom and despondency by issuing a proclamation offering a free pardon to all who should comply within fifty days. "Many," says Irving, "who had been prominent in the cause, hastened to take advantage of this proclamation. Those who had most property to lose, were the first to submit. The middle ranks remained generally steadfast in this time of trial." Ross says the submissionists "belonged, for the greater part, to the class of the very poor, or the very rich. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, like those of New Jersey, flocked in like manner to humble themselves at the feet of the English Commissioners and to promise their fealty and obedience. Among others there came the Galloways, the Allens, and others of the most wealthy and respectable families. Every day ushered in some new calamity; the cause of America seemed hastening to inevitable ruin. The most discreet no longer dissembled that the term of the war was at hand, and that the hour was come in which the colonies were about to resume the yoke." In this dark day of peril our own Washington remained firm and undaunted. He had now retreated beyond the Delaware.—"What think you," said he to the brave Mercer; "if we should retreat to the back part of Pennsylvania, would the Pennsylvanians supports us?" "If the lower counties give, the back counties will do the same," was the discouraging reply. "We must then retreat to Augusta county, in Virginia," said Washington. "Numbers will repair to us for safety, and we will try a predatory war. If pressed, we must cross the Alleghanies."

"Such," says Irving, "was the indomitable spirit, rising under difficulties, and buoyant in the darkest moment, that kept our tempest tost bark from foundering."—[Richmond Whig.

YANKEE REVERENCE FOR GEN. LEE.—Evelyn, the Richmond correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register, relates the following:

When the army was passing through Pennsylvania, the ladies frequently came out of their houses to show their feeling of hostility to us, and to display some evidence of it. At one place a beautiful girl ran down the steps of an elegant mansion, and standing on the terrace in front, waived a miniature United States flag in the face of our troops. Behind her, applauding her act, was grouped a party of ladies all richly and fashionably attired, evidently belonging to a family of some note. The troops passed by quietly, offering no insult to the flushed beauty as she flaunted her flag in their faces. At this moment Gen. Lee rode up.—His noble face and quiet reproving look met her eye, and the waving flag was lowered.—For a moment she looked at him, and then, throwing down the miniature banner, exclaimed audibly, as she clasped her white hands together, "Oh! I wish he was ours!" The flag was not picked up; but, with hands still held tightly together, and a sad, thoughtful face, she went back to the porch. No further attempts to show Union sentiment was made by those ladies.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863.

☞ From and after this date, the subscription price of the Press will be $4 per annum; $2 for six months; and $1 50 for three months.

This notice includes subscribers who are in arrears for the current year.

GOV. VANCE'S PROCLAMATION.—This document will be found in this paper, and, in the main, is unobjectionable.

He plainly tells the people, that they have the right to assemble together and consult for the common good, and that the freedom of speech and of the press is secured to them by the most sacred compacts, within the bounds of law. He says: "Meet and denounce any existing law if you think proper, and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, to repeal them. If you regard the laws unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits, ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any laws."

See proclamation in full, in another column.

LINCOLN'S LETTER.—It will be seen from the letter from Abraham Lincoln, which we publish this week, that *thoughts of peace* are entertained at the North, and that there must be a *peace pressure* bearing upon President Lincoln, to induce him to allude to the subject in so public a manner. Let the South encourage the peace feeling of the Northern people, by unmistakable indications, and the affairs of the country may look more hopeful.

The following is one of the most striking passages in the letter, which has been construed in various ways, owing to the inclination of the mind:

"A compromise to be effective, must be made either with those who control the army, or with the people first liberated from the dominion of that army, by the success of that army. Now, allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges or intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you."

The Raleigh Progress takes rather a hopeful view, and quotes Lincoln as being compelled to tell the advocates of negotiation "that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you."

"We are among those who have expressed ourselves time and again, in favor of negotiations for a settlement of our difficulties, while our armies are fighting and endeavoring to drive back the invader. We are of the same opinion still. We do not believe that we can conquer a peace by the sword alone, and if the South can be subjugated at all, it will take some time to do it, at the cost of much precious blood.

The Raleigh Progress truly says:

"We in common with the great majority of the people of the South, despairing of peace by the sword, seeing no possible chance for the enemy to subjugate us or for us to subjugate them, have labored in effort to bring about negotiations with the enemy looking to an honorable adjustment of the troubles, but we have been told by a few who seem to desire ruin to prosperity, that the enemy would only mock our proposition to treat, with scorn and derision. Now we ask if the language of Abraham Lincoln looks like they would refuse to listen to peace propositions? Does it not on the contrary, say in unmistakable language, that it shall not be rejected."

With the Progress we believe that a failure at negotiation would weaken the North and strengthen us; "for it would increase the disaffection at the North, and tend to unite and harmonize the South. Certainly an effort to stay the hand of destruction by negotiation would in no way weaken our armies, but would, on the contrary, should our efforts fail, strengthen them to a great extent, for the refusal of our enemy to treat with us would bring thousands of men to the field who are now

If those who direct the affairs of the two governments would heed the voice of the statesmen of Europe they might profit by the lesson. They say that this war must end by negotiation, and that it will end in separation; and that it is better to end it now than to wait until several hundred thousand more men are butchered. If there could be an armistice, passion could give way to reason, and the services of the statesmen of the two sections could be brought into requisition, we feel confident that the predictions of Europeans would be verified, and this unnatural war would be closed upon terms alike honorable and satisfactory to all concerned."

The Fayetteville *Observer* takes a different view from the *Progress*, and says in relation to the peace proposition, "Its only fair interpretation is, that if such a proposition should be made and rejected, it shall not be concealed from you."

As the Observer thinks that "negotiations cannot possibly lead to any result, *good or bad*," and a great many persons are of a different opinion, why not settle the matter by trying the experiment, and every body will then be better satisfied, and perhaps know what the future has in store for them, so far as Lincoln is concerned.

Mob Violence in Raleigh.

It is with deep regret that we notice the following account of mob violence in Raleigh, on the night of the 9th instant, which resulted in the partial sacking of the Standard and State Journal offices, by destroying the furniture and throwing the types into the street. In the Standard office also a lot of State printing, &c.

Governor Vance reached the spot after the work of destruction was nearly over.—He addressed the crowd begging them to desist, and rebuked the act. The soldiers cheered Governor Vance and dispersed.—At one o'clock they left the city. The building and power press of the office was not damaged. Mr. Holden will resume the publication of the Standard in a few days. Next morning about seven o'clock some one rang the town bell and a crowd of citizens gathered and rushed upon the State Journal office, turning the contents into the street and breaking up the furniture, &c. The Mayor was sent for, but arrived too late to stop the mob. Gov. Vance was sent for and made a speech, when the crowd dispersed.

We glean the following account of the proceedings of the mob from the Raleigh *Progress* of the 11th:

"On Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, a part of Benning's Georgia Brigade, probably some 50 to 100 men, apparently led by officers, passed up Fayetteville Street and halted at the Standard office. They were armed and carried torches. Some of the officers went to Mr. Holden's house and enquired for that gentleman. He appeared and invited them in, but after assuring themselves they had found his residence they withdrew and soon the attack was made on the office by the armed men. The men did not seem to be excited or to manifest any passion, but went to gutting the office as they would have commenced the performance of any ordinary camp duty, all the movements being seemingly directed and carried on by officers. We were not present, but obtained our information from gentlemen of high character and position who witnessed the proceedings. The soldiers seemed to have no feeling in the matter, but acted the part only of machines obeying and carrying out the orders of superiors. There was a Colonel, a Major and several officers of lower rank present, and many believe here that Gen. Benning was privy to the whole matter, and that he concurred in the proceedings. We hope that he will be able to clear himself of the imputation. This act is an outrage upon the State and we doubt not but Gov. Vance will demand the prompt punishment of the ringleaders at the hands of the government authorities at Richmond.

But we have heard it asserted, and are inclined to believe it true, that citizens of this city and State led, engineered and cheered forward the party. If this be so then the Georgians are not near so guilty as the unprincipled wretches who persuaded them to the commission or this lawless act.

The type were all thrown in the street or scattered about the house, some State work was destroyed, and paper, stationery, &c., carried off. Neither the building or the power press were injured, and Mr. Holden expects to resume the publication of his paper in a few days.

Governor Vance, being sent for, arrived at the scene of destruction about the time the work of gutting the office had been completed. He asked one of the officers to assemble his men as he wished to address them. The men at once formed into line and the Governor addressed them, begging them to disperse and go to their quarters, which they promised to do.

As soon as it was known that Governor Vance was on the ground, the men desisted from the work of destruction, and fell into ranks under orders from their officers. The Governor then addressed them in eloquent and effective terms. He told them in substance that he regretted to see such brave men engaged in so disreputable a work—in a proceeding fraught with dishonor to themselves and disaster to the cause for which they had boldly risked their lives upon many a hard fought field; that it pained him to know that a blow had been struck at the dearest rights of the private citizen—rights purchased by the richest blood of their patriotic fathers, and in the defense of which every man among them should be ready to lay down his life; that although he differed from the editor of the Standard, it was his duty to extend to that gentleman the fullest protection of the law, until an act of treason was committed, and that as the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, he would defend him, as he would every other citizen of the State at any hazard and to the fullest extent of his ability; that they might rest assured he would be the first to punish treason as he would be the last to infringe upon the liberty of the press, or any other right secured by the Constitution of his country; that the work in which they were engaged, though undertaken perhaps, from patriotic impulses, was really an insult to the State of North Carolina, a disgrace to the Southern cause, and without a precedent, even among the rabble who had shown themselves the pliant tools and abject minions of the miserable despot who rules at Washington; that the simple destruction of the private property of a single individual, though a great outrage in itself, sank into insignificance in view of the disastrous consequences which were likely to ensue to the sacred cause of liberty—to that holy cause in which the warmest sentiments of his bosom were all enlisted—in consequence of the evil passions this act of violence would engender among our already irritated people; and that in the name of law and order, and in behalf of the quiet citizens who had been alarmed by their heedless violence, he entreated them as patriots, as soldiers and as gentlemen, to desist from further demonstrations and to return immediately to their quarters.

Some one, apparently an officer and their leader, assured him that no further violence should be perpetrated, when, having given three hearty cheers for Governor Vance, they marched to their camp.

This ended the excitement for the night. There were but few citizens on the streets, the Mayor only arriving at the Standard office after the work of destruction had been completed, and the bulk of the population knew nothing of it until morning.—At an early hour, however, the news spread and many citizens visited the Standard office to see the wreck. People talked in an excited manner and much bad blood was visible. The work of mob violence had been commenced at the instigation, invitation and bidding of bad men among us, and a spirit of lawlessness was abroad. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, before many of the citizens had come on the streets, the town bell was rung, a hundred or two citizens were assembled at the market place, and another lawless and disgraceful event is added to the affair of the night previous. The mob entered the State Journal office and in fifteen minutes the establishment is gutted, the type thrown in the street and about the building, furniture broken up, books and papers thrown around and other damage done. This we regret more than the other, because it was done by citizens; and but for the opportune arrival of Gov. Vance, who addressed the crowd and begged them to disperse, the Raleigh Register would have shared the fate of the Standard and Journal.

Gov Vance addressed this crowd in front of the office, implored them to disperse, and, after cheering for his Excellency and for Mr. Holden, they did disperse, and soon all became quiet.

No attempt was made to resist the destruction of the Standard office, for no one felt disposed to intefere with a mob composed of armed soldiers, led by their own officers. Gov. Vance, Mayor Harrison and others exerted themselves to quell the outbreak on yesterday morning, but nothing could be done until the Journal office had been gutted."

If there have been any advocates of mob violence in this State, we hope they are satisfied with the disgraceful scenes enacted in Raleigh. Inaugurate and countenance the system of mob violence, and who can tell where it will stop!—There will be no longer any safety for persons or property,—all will be at the mercy of lawless bands, and one will suffer equally with the other, for the *law* of retaliation will then most certainly be resorted to. Let us all, as good and law-abiding citizens, frown down anything of the kind, for mobs are a disgrace to any people, and can effect no good whatever, and are injurious to any cause.

The stand which Gov. Vance has taken in defence of law and order will meet with the approbation of all good citizens, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the people of North Carolina will be spared the mortification of having any more riotous proceedings enacted within the borders of our good old State.

☞ The Raleigh *Progress* of the 11th says:

Some little excitement was occasioned on the streets yesterday afternoon by the presence of small squads of soldiers that had straggled from the main body, but their officers soon had them picked up and returned to their quarters, and all became quiet. The party was a small one and probably there would have been no violence had they have been let alone, but to the credit of their officers be it said, squads were sent out and the stragglers speedily removed from the streets.

RUMORS.—This region of country seems to be full of rumors. One of a fight with the militia and deserters near Statesville; another that the Yankees were in possession of the Virginia Saltworks, and Wytheville,—all of which need confirmation, and are not believed here.

The following, from the Richmond Dispatch of the 14th, sheds some light on the Wytheville rumor:

RAID ON WYTH.—A party of Yankees numbering about 60, started from Tazewell county, Va., on Thursday, on a horse stealing raid, in the direction of Wytheville. They came from a band numbering about 400 which accompanied them as far as Burke's Garden, in Tazewell. The 60 then started for Wytheville, but hearing of preparations made to receive them, returned to their comrades, and went back to Wyoming, where they all first started from. Every man and boy able to bear a musket in Wythe county was out and ready for the raiders.

THE NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 14th says: "There is a disagreeable rumor from Charleston that the great Blakely gun, sent to the defence of the beleaguered city, had been mounted in position but burst on Saturday morning, while being tested. There is another one of the same sort left."

FROM THE WEST.—Chattanooga is in possession of the enemy, Bragg is retreating in a masterly manner from "the strongest position in the Confederacy," as it has been said. Now it is stated a stand will probably be made at Kingston, Georgia.

The enemy's movements are slow and cautious; they have passed down Will's Valley, through Dade County, Ga., in considerable force, to flank Bragg's army on the left, by way of Rome, and the cavalry had reached Alpine, in Chattanooga Co., on the Alabama line, 28 miles Northwest of Rome.

Burnside's forces are understood to have joined Rosencranz.

Latest accounts state that is believed Rosencranz's army has fallen back to Chattanooga.

TENNESSEE.—Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow are at Knoxville, Tenn. Brownlow will revive his paper there. Col. Gilbert has been appointed Military Governor and Gen. Carter Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee.

Small parties of the enemy's cavalry have visited Tunnell Hill, Catoosa, and Dalton, on the State Road. It is reported that Gen. Forrest was wounded in a skirmish near Dalton. All quiet in Virginia and on our coast. The Yankees are still pegging away at the forts near Charleston.

N. Y. papers of the 9th say the correspondence between Lincoln and Fernando Wood on the peace question, in December last, has been published. Wood says he was advised that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided a full and general amnesty would permit them to do so, and the cessation of hostilities. Lincoln replies, that if the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, reinaugurate and maintain authority within the limits of such States, war would cease on the part of the United States, and if visible reasonable time amnesty were necessary to such end, it would not be withheld.

Tennessee and Georgia—The Impending Battle.

General Bragg has abandoned the line of the Tennessee river; Chattanooga, Cleveland and Dalton are abandoned and the army is falling back before the advancing enemy, probably to Kingston, which is 50 miles above Atlanta. The enemy are pressing down Will's Valley, upon Rome, and the probability is that the great battle will come off in the vicinity of Kingston. General Bragg's movement is concentrated, reinforcements are rapidly joining him, and the Atlanta papers speak confidently of success when the conflict does come, which certainly cannot be put off many days.

Our forces have abandoned, temporarily, the whole of East Tennessee and a considerable portion of Georgia.—*Progress.*

The N. Y. World says immense damage has been done to crops West by the frost. Wheat all secured, but corn cut off twenty per cent. Of tobacco, not more than two-thirds of a crop will be saved, while Northern grown cotton is utterly destroyed. This last frost will prove a costly disaster to the West, and subtract ten millions from the wealth of the country.

Among the recent promotions are as follows: Col. H. Allen, Louisiana; Col. C. A. Battle, Alabama; Col. George Bryan, Geogia; Col. W. W. Kirkland, North Carolina; Col. Robert D. Johnston, North Carolina; Col. Wm. A. Quarles, Tennessee; Col. Wm. Wickham, Col. M. C. Butler, South Carolina; are promoted to Brigadier Generals. The last two are in the cavalry service.

At last accounts Gen. Kirby Smith was at Shreveport, La.

Gen. Sam. Houston it is said, died in July last.

Upwards of 100,000 negroes are said recently to have been carried into Texas from Louisiana and Mississippi. The crops are said to be very good.

COMMENCEMENT OF A WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE TREATY POWERS.

News from Japan, of a highly important character, to the 24th of July, is received by way of San Francisco. Actual hostilities between the Japanese and the Treaty Powers had commenced. On the 15th of July an English ship, bound from Nagasaki to to Kanagawa by an inland passage, was fired upon by Japanese forts and vessels, which had previously fired upon the American ship Pembroke.

She was much injured, and had four men killed and six wounded. Subsequently the American seamer Wyoming visited the place to punish the Japanese for firing upon the Pembroke. She blew up one Japanese steamer and sunk another, and silenced nearly all the neighboring forts. She received twenty shots, and had five men killed and six wounded. The forts were afterwards attacked by two British War vessels, and after a bombardment, a detachment of British troops were landed, who destroyed the fortifications and an adjacent village. The Japanese showed very little fight.

CHARLESTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SEIGE—NIGHT ATTACK ON SUMTER—THE ENEMY REPULSED, &c.

The following interesting particulars of the night attack upon Sumter and its repulse by the heroic garrison, are from the Mercury of the 10th:

Emboldened by the redness which reigned over the grim ruin of what was once the great stronghold of the harbor, Admiral Dahlgren has recently been making his preparations to "take and hold" the historic fortress which the Parrot guns of Gen. Gillmore have reduced to its present forlorn condition.

For several nights passed it is known that expeditions in barges have been sent out from the fleet to reconnoitre the inner harbor and prepare the way for an assault upon Fort Sumter.

At about half past one o'clock yesterday morning the prevailing quiet was rudely broken by a sudden and very rapid cannonade in the direction of the harbor entrance. The brief intervals between the reports of the heavy guns were filled by the roll of musketry, and all who heard the firing in the city thought that warm work had begun at Fort Sumter.

It appears from the accounts that we have received, that at half past one a. m. yesterday, a number of barges, variously estimated at from twenty to thirty and containing about fifty men each, were descried through the darkness pulling rapidly towards the fort. They were steered towards various portions of the ledge of rocks outside the fort (known technically, we believe, as the berm), but most of them directed their course towards the gorge face, which, being now a sloping mass of brick and rubbish, seemed to afford the most inviting opportunity for the assault. As soon as the barges were seen by our vigilant sentries on the parapet, three rockets were thrown up, to notify their comrades at the other batteries of the danger at hand. With commendable alacrity the guns of Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins, Fort Moultrie and the steamer Chicora opened upon the barges, simultaneously, and the infantry judiciously posted within the fort, poured into the crowded boats of the assailants a rapid and spirited fire of musketry. The foremost boats of the enemy, however, soon gained the ledge, and the Yankees sprang to the assault with vigor and determination. They were met, however, by resolute men. The Charleston Battalion, Major Blake commanding, has been advantageously posted at the threatened posts, and repelled the foe with a gallantry worthy the name which the Battalion won so dearly at Secessionville, and afterwards at Battery Wagner. What their success has been is unknown. Instead of using [illegible] time in counting [illegible]

grenades against the foe, and when these exhausted, had recourse to the brick bats which lay everywhere around them, and rained them down the slope. The storm of miscellaneous missiles was too much for the storming party, and the forlorn hope fled in confusion to the base of the fort. Meantime the barges in the rear, terror stricken by the severe concentrated fire they had encountered, had abandoned the attack and gone off, leaving the Yankees who had landed wholly without support. It is scarcely necessary to add that these last, following their effort to surprise the garrison, and not daring to take to their boats, surrendered at discretion, and announced the fact in terms which could be heard high above the splash of the waves and the din of the engagement.

The receding barges were soon lost to view in the darkness; the prisoners were marched into the fort and secured, and silence again reigned in the harbor.

In this brilliant repulse of the enemy we captured thirteen Yankee naval officers and [illegible] men, besides three stands of colors, four [illegible] barges, etc. Among the flags taken was the original (United States) flag of Fort Sumter, which floated over the work when Major Anderson held command there. Upon the surrender of the fort in April, 1861, it will be remembered, Major Anderson was allowed to calmly haul down and carry off this identical flag. Admiral Dahlgreen, it seems, had undertaken to "repossess" the fort to "restore the old flag to the flag staff from which South Carolina took it at the opening of the war.—But the poetic justice of the Admiral's scheme has not saved the scheme itself from collapse; and whatever may be the fate of Fort Sumter in the future that "old flag" will surely never again wave over its walls.

Of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded we have no authentic account. Two of them were found dead at the fort and nineteen wounded; but from the fact that several barges, riddled by shot have been seen floating about capsized, many believe that the enemy's loss was much greater. It is rumored that a naval officer named Meade, who was captured, is a son of Gen. Meade, the successor of Hooker. On our side there was no casualty of any kind during the fight.

The prisoners reached the city last night and were marched through the city, under strong guard, to the jail.

During yesterday the enemy's guns were almost wholly silent. The Yankees are evidently working hard at Cummings Point, where they have strengthened and enlarged our work. They are also bringing up their heavy ordnance, (Parrott guns, we suppose,) to be placed at that point.

The following additional facts are from the same paper of the 11th:

The enemy have been chiefly employed in throwing up works at Cummings' Point, strengthening and repairing Battery Wagner and in making alterations and additions to the batteries in the interior of the island—among other things, in cutting embrasures in a battery on Beacon Hill. In these operations they display their usual unquestionable energy, and their progress is steady in spite of the fire under which they are compelled to toil for the most part of the time. In the meanwhile the batteries have been perfectly silent, those of ours, as we have already hinted, have not been altogether idle.

A rough computation, based upon some statistics gathered from the details for the morning's work, gives the number of the storming party as eight hundred and seventy-eight.

For the Press.

A Card.

MR. EDITOR: I see in the Sentinel of the 3d inst., a card published, purporting to be from a Sergeant Pickard, of Teague Town, in which he denounces me for refusing, he says, to take Confederate money for some honey; and as he has perverted, misrepresented and falsified in the matter, I wish to state it as it occurred, which can be verified by respectable persons.

First, I was in Waughtown, selling honey to my friends, when a stranger, whom I had never seen before, to know, came up and said he wished to purchase some honey, offering me a Confederate bill of the old issue. I told him that I had funded all the money I had on hand of the old issue, and that I did not wish to receive any more, as it would not be received in trade, nor anywhere else where it would serve my purposes, but I offered to take the new issue of Confederate money from him or N. C. currency. Therefore his charge is false that I would not take Confederate money. I only refused to take that which should have been funded, and which I believe a large majority refuse to take in this section of country, as several had refused to take anything but N. C. currency from me, which put me to the necessity of trying to get the same from others, to meet their demands.

Secondly, he says he wanted the honey for his brother's family, (which brother is a soldier,) and that they had a sick child in the family, the matter he never mentioned in my hearing. I know not for whom he wished the honey, whether for himself or some other person; neither did I find out who he was, although after he departed, when I inquired of some that were present who told me that his name was Pickard. So there is another perversion and false representation; he never let me know that he wished to buy the honey for a soldier's wife and sick child, that he never mentioned in my hearing, neither did I find out that he was a Sergeant in the C. S. A., or else I might have been somewhat appalled by his official dignity, and granted him whatever he requested.

One thing is certain, he had stated the case to me, as he published it in the Sentinel, he should have had some honey for his brother's family, though it be without money and without price, for I have long been acquainted with his brother's wife, and have always taken her to be a very worthy lady and a christian.

As I know nothing of Mr. Pickard's antecedents, and was not in his presence perhaps more than ten minutes, though I took him to be a man of quite ordinary abilities from his appearance, and in all probability I should never have thought of him again, he had not sought notoriety by his card in the Sentinel. Since then I have inquired into the standing and character of the young man, and have been informed by several respectable gentlemen from his neighborhood, that he is quite a worthless being, and not worth noticing, and that he had not the ability nor qualification to be the author of the card, but was the mere tool of some unprincipled partisan hack who wished to make political capital, and who has me for my text, unwarrantably, upon compromising conservative principles.

And, in conclusion, one word of advice to my new acquaintance: Whenever you undertake yourself to be made a tool of again, try to fix the blame of some honest and truth-loving man.

[illegible] VILLE

Yadkin County, Sept. 9th, 1863.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BATTERIES GREGG AND WAGNER — MORRIS ISLAND EVACUATED.

We clip the following from the Columbia (S. C.) Guardian of the 8th:

After a quiet interval of two days, during which the enemy is believed to have been assiduously employed in preparations, the Yankee fleet about five o'clock Saturday morning recommenced the bombardment of Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Since that time the fire upon the batteries especially upon the stalwart fortification, Wagner and its heroic garrison, has been terrific and incessant, being kept up by the Ironsides, six monitors, four mortar hulks, from three to four land batteries, the enemy's rifle pits and several pieces of light artillery put in position in an advance battery, about one hundred yards from Wagner, and bearing upon its sea face. Most of the shots and shells from this terrible and galling fire were poured into Wagner.

The bombardment was commenced by the Ironsides opening a heavy fire upon Battery Wagner, as heretofore, frequently discharging whole broadsides.

The fire from the fleet was more accurate than usual, the calm weather favoring the movements of the vessels, there being scarcely more than a slight ripple upon the surface of the water.

Batteries Wagner and Gregg returned the fire of the Ironsides with spirit, making some splendid shots and striking her frequently. The balls, however, seemed to rebound without inflicting any serious damage.

At the same time our James' Island batteries, Simkins, Cheves and Haskell, kept up a rapid and well directed fire on the enemy's land batteries, while Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, opened a heavy fire on one of the Monitors which had rounded Cumming's Point and commenced throwing shell at Fort Sumter, with an occasional shot at Battery Gregg. The Monitor ceased firing after an hour's work and hauled off, leaving the Ironsides to continue the fight.

During Saturday a river steamer was observed busy during the morning transporting ordinance stores from vessels off the coast and landing them at Oyster Point. On Saturday afternoon a large body of Yankee infantry were seen moving along the beach back of Folly Island toward Light-house Inlet. They were observed marching in line by company, and fully forty-three companies counted while passing one point, and they were then still coming.

The bombardment was continued during Saturday night with unabated vigor by the Ironsides. Our casualties for the first day up to 5 o'clock, were reported at one hundred killed and wounded, mostly the latter and many of them slight.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning, the enemy were reported approaching our batteries through Light House Creek in barges, evidently for the purpose of making an infantry assault. They attempted to effect a landing in the rear of Battery Gregg, but our batteries together with Fort Moultrie, opened upon them such a destructive fire of grape, canister, shell and musketry, as to check their progress and drive them back. The enemy failed entirely to effect a landing, and the piercing cries and shrieks heard by our men as the barges moved off, told plainly that they had suffered severely. While this was going on, three or four of the monitors opened again on Sumter and Moultrie. The latter responded, and the cannonading was litterally deafening, shaking the houses in the city. With many the impression was that the enemy was again shelling the city. During the whole of this heavy firing our forces at the batteries were all prepared, anticipating an assault.

For nearly two hours it was one incessant roar of cannon and musketry.

Early Sunday morning six monitors and the Ironsides again advanced in line of battle off Cummings' Point, and opened fire upon Battery Wagner, the placid waters enabling them to make every shot and shell tell upon the devoted battery. Forts Moultrie and Battery Bee replied, and the engagement was kept up with great spirit for about two hours. Two of the monitors left, proceeding Southward The firing of the fleet gradually ceased, the land batteries continuing the fire without intermission.

After this severe bombardment the fleet made no further demonstration until last evening, when another fierce cannonade was opened on our batteries.

Our casualties during the whole of this tremendous bombardment, are reported to be between one hundred and fifty killed and wounded at Battery Wagner, and between thirty and forty at Battery Gregg. The battery itself under this terrible fire has suffered to a considerable extent.

Some of the wounded were brought over Friday night and Saturday morning. Several boats with the wounded were also expected to arrive late last night and this morning.

After the bombardment Friday a small boat with six or seven oarsmen left the city and proceeded to Morris Island for the purpose of bringing to the city Major Warley, who had been wounded that day. The boat reached the island in safety, and taking on board Major Warley started on the return. This was about eight o'clock Friday evening, since which nothing has been heard of the boat or its occupants. It is thought, however, that the boat and crew have been captured.

The bombardment is still progressing furiously at the time of closing our report, twelve o'clock last night.—*Courier, 7th.*

EVACUATION OF MORRIS ISLAND.

To sum up the events through which we have just passed. Battery Wagner has been subjected during the last three days and nights to the most terrific fire that any earthwork has undergone in all the annals of warfare. The immense descending force of the enormous Parrott and mortar shells of the enemy had nearly laid the wood work of the bomb-proofs entirely bare, and had displaced the sand to so great a degree that the sally ports are almost entirely blocked up. The parallels of the enemy yesterday afternoon had been pushed up to the very mouth of Battery Wagner, and it was no longer possible to distinguish our fire from that of the enemy. During the entire afternoon the enemy shelled the sand-hills in the rear of Battery Wagner (where our wounded lay) very vigorously.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the difficulties of communication with Cumming's Point, the impossibility of longer holding Morris' Island, became apparent, and it was determined that strenuous efforts should be made to rescue or release the brave garrison of the Island, who seemed to be almost within the enemy's grasp. This desirable result was accomplished with the most commendable promptitude and success.

At about six o'clock yesterday afternoon, the orders for the evacuation were delivered to Col. Keitt, commanding our forces on the Island.

Everything was at once made ready for the [illegible] of Batteries Wagner and Gregg. The dead were buried, and at midnight, the [illegible] successfully reached its berth to Fort Johnson. The guns, which, for so many weeks had held the door to the bay, were double shotted, fuzed and primed, the heavier pieces were dismounted, and the carriage rendered worthless. The preliminary preparations being thus completed, the work of embarkation was successfully begun, and the brave men of the garrison, in all barges, were seen gliding from the beach they had held so stoutly and so long. The evacuation was conducted by Col. Keitt, assisted by Maj. Bryan, A. A. G., and the success with which what has always been considered one of the most difficult feats of warfare has been performed is worthy of the highest praise. Batteries Gregg and Wagner had both been carefully mined, with a view to blowing them up. It was about one o'clock this morning when the last 3 boats, containing Col. Keitt and a number of his officers, left the Island. The slow match was lighted by Capt. Huguenin at Wagner and by Capt. Lesesne at Gregg; but, owing to some defect in the fuses, no explosion took place at either fort.

During the evacuation the enemy was not idle. A constant fire of shell was kept up against Wagner, and his howitzer barges were busily plying about this side of Morris Island, to prevent the retreat of our men. But fortunately the night was murky, and all our barges with the exception of one, containing about 12 or 15 men, passed in safety.

The aggregate of casualties in the struggle for the Island, have been, on our side, about 700—killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated at about 6,000.

THREE TURRETED IRONCLADS FOR THE CONFEDERACY.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 10th of Aug., says that the first of the "great rebel turreted rams" has been launched, and is now in the Graving dock, at Liverpool, completely plated, with her masts in and boilers on board, and also a large part of her machinery. It was expected to have her ready for sea by the 18th of August.—The correspondent says:

Her consort was launched on the 2d day of August, as well as the one at Glasgow, and both will be ready to sail late in this month or the 1st of September. You now see that I was not wrong when, months ago, I informed you that these rebel ironclads would be on your coast in September. I hope now the scales are off the eyes of the venerable Secretary of the Navy, and that he is making due preparations to receive these formidable engines of destruction. I cannot see from my standpoint that anything has been done to counteract the dreadful calamity awaiting you.

To be frank, unless the most strenuous efforts are made, you will have another Newport's News tragedy enacted in the waters of your own beautiful bay; terrible scenes will transpire under your own windows. The speed of these vessels will be greater than of your ironclads, and, of course, if not early prevented, they will sail about doing all the harm they can.

It is generally supposed here that the blockading squadron will be their first prey; but my own impression is, and it is founded on a good basis, that a dash on New York will be made; and I have no hesitation in saying, and that from a long experience in gunnery and ships, that with these three ironclads, in broad daylight, they could enter New York harbor by the way of Sandy Hook and bare and destroy all your ships-of-war in the stocks and afloat, and dockyards, and then pass out by the way of the Sound, without receiving any damage. These assertions are strong, but none the less true.

What is your Government about? What are the people about? What is the press about? Cannot you do something towards rousing them to a sense of their impending danger? Your fleets, your forts, and your cities are in danger. You may avert it by instant measures, and even then it will be only a palliation, for, as far as I can see, these vessels will have complete control of your coast until the Parliament and Dictator are kicked out, and that will be several months.

The rebels here are in great glee in anticipation of the intended movements of these ships. The London Times' correspondent, writing from Richmond, says the Yankee fleet will make themselves scarce off the blockaded ports after September. I have done my duty in this serious matter, and trust the Government will do theirs in time.

BIG GUNS.

The following intelligence has been current here for several days, but we have thought proper to withhold it. We do not see how its republication here can do harm, and we therefore publish it. We copy from the Mobile Tribune:

It has been stated that two guns, carrying 600 pounds of metal—both fourteen feet long and of fearful appearance—have been received at Charleston. They are we are told, Blakely guns, made especially to encounter the best iron-clad vessels that can be constructed. They have, too, been thoroughly tested and fire with the accuracy of the best smaller ordnance, and to a much greater distance. It is stated, also, that Charleston has just been supplied with a score or so of those mischievous instruments, the Parrott gun, which possesses great range, accuracy, and an enormous penetrating power. It was used with great effect by Grant at Vicksburg, and is relied on by the enemy at Charleston.

TITHINGMAN APPOINTED.—H. A. Badham, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Chief Tithingman for this State. Mr. Badham is a gentlemen of education and intelligence, a lawyer by profession, and will doubtless make a good officer.

DIED:

In this place, on Friday last, after a protracted illness, Mr. LEWIS BELO, aged 50 years and 10 days.

Recently, in this vicinity, FRANCIS REICH, from disease contracted in the Army, in his [illegible] year.

In Winston, on the 8th inst., Mrs. NANCY BILLETER, aged 72 years, 9 months and 24 days.

A mother in Israel is gone,
The Winter of trouble is past,
The storms of affliction are o'er,
Her struggle is ended at last,
And sorrow and death are no more.

[COM.]

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Tarry Combs
Drugs and Medicines,
Dye Stuffs, Essences, &c. &c.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 4-tf-pd

THE BIG GUNS AT CHARLESTON.

—A correspondent of the Constitutionalist, under date of August 31st, thus speaks of these monsters:

We had the pleasure of seeing one of the big guns brought over by the Gibraltar this morning on King street, between Broad and Trade streets, en route for the battery where it will be placed in position in a few days. It is so weighty that the only way by which it could be carried to the place for which it is destined, was by laying a temporary track from the Northeastern Railroad to White Point Garden, through King street. It is a terrible looking monster, and an idea of its huge proportions may be formed from the following dimensions; weight, 22 tons; circumference of the breech, 13 feet; length 16 feet; calibre, 13 inch, rifled. The weight of the gun carriage is 36 tons.—The chassis is 26 feet, and the height of the carriage is 8 feet. The solid shot weighs 800 pounds. we understand that sixty tons of ammunition have arrived in company with the gun. When in position it will command the entire bay, and the weight of metal is sufficient to send any iron-clad to the bottom of the harbor.

The Industry of the Women in the South.—A letter from Lincoln county, Tennessee, says: On the small farms throughout this section all is life activity and industry. Many a woman who never before held a plow, is now seen in the corn field—many a young girl who would have blushed at the thought before of handling a plow line, now naturally and unconsciously cries, "gee up, Dobbin," to the silvery tones of which the good brute readily responds, as if it were a pleasure to comply with so gentle a command. Many a Ruth, as of old is to-day, binding and gleaning in the wheat-field, but alas! no Boaz is there to console or to comfort. The picture of the rural soldier's home is at this time but a picture of primitive life. Throughout the country, at every farm house and cottage, the regular sound of the loom, as the shuttle flies to and fro, with the whirl of the spinning-wheel is heard, telling of home industry. Cotton fabrics, of neat, pretty figures, the production of home manufacture, are now almost wholly worn in Tennessee, instead of calicoes.

MEXICO AS AN EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Petersburg Express presents a dilemma in which the Lincoln Government is involved by the late occurrence in Mexico. It will be interesting to note how the wily Seward will meet it:

We believe that Tom Corwin is still in that country—but the declaration by the Council of Notables of an Empire extinguished the Republic to which he was accredited, and along with it his mission. If the old Government has been subverted, and the reported new one established in its place, then will Lincoln be reduced to the choice between two alternatives. Either he will be compelled to recognize the Imperial successor of President Juarez, whoever he may be, and thus endorse a monarchy, too, erected upon the ruins of that favorite Yankee, anti-European platform—the Monroe Doctrine, or, by refusing to recognise it, incur the displeasure of France, and lay the foundation of an immediate quarrel with that power, which would quickly results in the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and what would be still worse for the Yankees, the loss of California, Oregon and the whole Pacific coast—for, in the event of a rupture between the United States and France, come when it will, after the change which Mexico has undergone, one of the inevitable consequences will be the reannexation of California to Mexico. And as England will pretty certainly be an ally of Louis Napoleon she will help herself to the "whole of Oregon."

This is the picture of their future which the Yankees now have to contemplate. Such is the way that they are likely to be affected by the French conquest of Mexico. Will Lincoln recognize the Imperial Government of Maximilian, or whoever may be elevated to the Mexican throne, and thereby keep up amicable relations, or rather avoid hostile ones with France—or, will he refuse recognition, and thus embroil himself with a power that could and would inflict upon him a punishment little if any short of his total and irretrievable destruction?

We shall watch developments in this Mexican matter with a very lively interest. We are delighted to see how the Yankees are involved in perplexities and vexations about it. It is indeed a bitter pill that they have to swallow any way, whether recognition or non-recognition.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7.—Legislature met to-day in extra session. After organization the message of Gov. Letcher was received and read.—It is chiefly devoted to a discussion of the subject of providing an adequate force for local defence of the State against invasion by raids, and recommends the organization of a force to consist of all able-bodied persons between 16 and 60, not in the Confederate service. This organization should embrace foreigners, exempts and those temporarily sojourning in the State. Recommends the repeal or the late exemption of persons of religious denominations, as it is class legislation, and, therefore, substantially a violation of the constitution.

Stringent regulations should be adopted to prevent desertion and straggling. Should be made the duty of the local militia to arrest any officer or soldier without a furlough. The time has come when it is absolutely indispensable we should omit nothing which promises protection to our people and success to our cause.—We must expect reverses and be prepared for them, and instead of discouraging they should only stimulate us to increased efforts and call forth redoubled energy and inspire us with a more determined spirit and increased courage.

Virginia went into this contest after serious and calm consideration; her people never quailed nor have they murmured under repeated wrongs and aggressions she has suffered. She was not the first to enter this struggle nor will she be the first to sue for peace, unless a peace accompanied by unqualified recognition and independence of the Southern Confederacy. He recommended the repeal of the law that the old issue of Treasury notes be not received in payment of State taxes, and discusses the financial question at some length, and argues that the consequences of the legislation of Congress at its last session, on this subject, cannot fail to be most disastrous. The Governor pays a handsome tribute to the memory of General Floyd and submits an eloquent eulogy on Lt. Gen. Jackson.

Extortioners are denounced in scathing terms and legislative action recommended.

The finances of the State are in a highly prosperous condition. Suggests the right of States interest in internal improvements, &c., and apply the proceeds to extinguishing of State debt.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

HEADQ'RS TRANS. MISS. DEP'MT,
Little Rock, Aug. 10, 1863.

I have come among you to do all in my power for the defense of your State. I expect soon to return and be with you again.

Success depends upon your aid and hearty co-operation. The time has come for every man in his place, and, as best he may, to do his whole duty. The inconveniences of war are as nothing compared with the occupation of this country by our enemies, and the ruin and degradation of Federal rule and oppression. Every motive that can address itself to a free people, appeals to you to rally for the common defense. Every able bodied man is exhorted to join the army without delay or excuse. All soldiers now west of the Mississippi will remain on this side of the river. Arms will be furnished you in due time. You will fight for your homes and all you hold dear. Those incapable of service in the field are exhorted to make themselves useful in every other possible way, and laying aside all private differences, and every thought of luere or gain, to devote their whole minds and energies to the cause of our country.

The women of the country are reminded that much depends upon them to aid the cause, and inspire our men with courage and devotion.

Do not entertain the idea that this State is to be given up to the enemy. It will not. Missourians and Texans will come to your aid. If the people are true to themselves, with the blessing of God upon our exertions, Arkansas can and will be successfully defended.

All persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years, who may volunteer under the call of your Governor, will not be enrolled in the Confederate army while they remain in the State service.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieut. General.

Confederate Iron Clads.—The Chicago Times of the 29th, says that a Yankee messenger, lately sent to Europe, reports that six Confederate iron clads are to raise the blockade of Charleston. Thirteen others are in a state of completion, with all modern improvements and appear designed to operate against the Yankee seaboard.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a number of public meetings have recently been held in various portions of the State, in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of Congress, in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes, thereby endangering the public peace and tranquility as well as the common cause of independence, which we have so solemnly engaged to defend: And whereas, it is my sworn duty to see all the laws of the land faithfully executed, and quiet and order maintained within our borders.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, commanding all such persons to renounce such evil intentions, and warning them to beware of the criminal and fatal consequences of carrying such threats into execution.

The inalienable and invaluable right of the people to assemble together and consult for the common good, together with its necessary concomitants, the freedom of speech and the press, are secured to you, my countrymen, by the most sacred compacts. They shall never find a disturber in me. Yet you will remember that the same instruments which guarantee these great rights also limit you to the exercise of them, within the bounds of law, and impose upon me the solemn duty to see that these bounds be not transgressed. The Constitution of the Confederate States, and all laws passed in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; resistance to them by combination, is TREASON, and without combination, is a high crime against the laws of your country. Let no one be deceived. So long as these laws remain on the statute book, they shall be executed. Surely, my countrymen, you would not seek to cure the evils of one revolution by plunging the country into another. You will not knowingly, to the present desolating war with the common enemy, add the horrors of internal strife and entire subversion of law and civil authority!—You must not forget the enviable character which you have always maintained, as a sober, conservative and law-abiding people; nor would I have you forget the plain, easy and constitutional method of redressing your grievances. Meet and denounce any existing laws, if you think proper,—you have a right—and instruct your representatives in Congress or the State Legislature, as the case may be, to repeal them. Your own chosen servants made these obnoxious laws—they can repeal them, if such are your instructions. If you regard them as unconstitutional, our Supreme Court sits ready to decide upon all cases properly brought before it. Its decisions are final in the State of North Carolina, and shall be executed while the power remains in your Executive to enforce any law. There is no grievance to redress and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out by the ballot box, and the other constitutionally appointed means. In times of great public sensibility like the present, any departure from this legal channel is revolutionary and dangerous, and tends to the division and distraction of our people.

It is my great desire, and I hope, that of all good citizens, that our people should remain united, befall us w as may. Should we triumph in the great struggle for independence, let no feelings of revenge, no bitterness, mar the rejoicing of that glorious day. Should we fall, and come short of the great object for which we have struggled so long and bled so freely, let not our strifes and domestic feuds add to the bitterness of defeat.

Attempts suddenly to change the existing order of things would only result in bloodshed and ruin. I therefore implore you, my countrymen, of all shades of political opinion, to abstain from assembling together for the purpose of denouncing each other, whether at home or in the army, and to avoid seeking any remedy for the evils of the times by other than legal means and through the properly constituted authorities. We are embarked in the holiest of all causes which can stir the hearts of patriots—the cause of liberty and independence. We are committed to it by every tie that can bind an honorable people. Multitudes of our bravest and best have already sealed it with their blood, whilst others, giving up all earthly possessions, are either languishing in dungeons or are homeless wanderers through the land, and all have felt, in a greater or less degree, the iron hand of war. A great and glorious nation is struggling to be born and wondering kingdoms and distant empires are filled with listening hope and admiration, watching this greatest of human events. Let them not, I pray you, be shocked with the spectacle of domestic strife, and malignant petty feuds. Let not our enemy be rejoiced to behold our strong arms and stronger devotion, which have often made him tremble, turned against ourselves. Let us rather show that the God of Liberty is in His Holy Temple—the hearts of freemen—and bid all the petty bickerings of earth keep silence before Him.

Instead of engaging in this unholy and unpatriotic strife and threatening to resist the laws of the land and endangering the peace of society, let us prepare diligently and with hopeful hearts for the hardships and suffrages of the coming winter. Heaven has blessed us with abundant crops, but thousands of the poor are unable to purchase. Let us begin in time and use every effort to provide for them and secure them against suffering. And let us exert ourselves to the utmost to return to duty the many brave but misguided men who have left their country's flag in the hour of danger, and God will yet bless us and our children, and our children's children will thank us for not preserving of the Republic in its darkest hours of disaster, and still more, for gathering to and preserving, amid the fiery trials of war, a conservative sentiments and the rights and civil liberties of the young Confederacy.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General [L. S.] and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

Sept. 17. 20-2w.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 6.

RICHMOND, September 12, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4th, 1863 and subsequently paroled, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. The officers and men of Gen. C. L. Stevenson's division.

2. The officers and men of Gen Bowen's division.

3. The officers and men of Brig. Gen. Moor's brigade.

4. The officers and men of the 2d Texas regiment.

5. The officers and men of Waul's legion.

6. Also, all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to July 25th 1863, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Southern papers copy six times and send bills to the War Department. 10-6t.

Confederate War Tax.

THE ASSESSORS FOR THE DISTRICTS of Forsyth and Stokes Counties, having returned to me the lists and assessments of taxes—Notice is hereby given that the lists will remain open for fifteen days from this day, during which time I will attend at my house to hear all complaints and appeals which tax-payers may make.

Tax-payers are requested to notify the assessors of any delinquents they may know of.

WILL. FLYNT, Collector.

Sept. 15th, 1863. 20-2t.

Town Ordinance.

THE following Ordinance was passed at a meeting of the Town Commissioners, on the 8th instant:

From and after the 18th day of September no person or persons, shall sell any spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Salem, in any quantity less than one gallon, without first obtaining license in due form of law.—Penalty one hundred dollars.

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.
CHAS. BRIETZ, Secretary.
Sept. 10-3t.

☞ At the same meeting it was ordered that citizens be required to remove hitching places from the side walks, or put up railing to prevent horses from obstructing the sidewalks. By order of the Board of Commissioners

J. G. SIDES, Mayor.

TAX IN KIND.

AS Assessors of the Confederate Tax in Kind, for Forsyth County, we will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving lists of produce.

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend at

E. J. Hine's,	Thursday	September 17th.
John Hasten's,	Friday	" 18th.
E. Perry's,	Saturday	" 19th,
Nathan Gurly's,	Monday	" 21st.
Winston,	Tuesday	" 22d.
W. Ebert's,	Wednesday	" 23d.
J. M. Stafford's,	Thursday	" 24th.
H. D. Swaim's,	Waughtown, Friday	" 25th.
Chaffin's Hotel,	Salem, Saturday,	" 26th.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend at

Sides's,	Thursday	September 17th.
Bethania,	Friday	" 18th.
Oldtown,	Saturday	" 19th.
Pfafftown,	Monday	" 21st.
Blackburn's,	Tuesday	" 22d.
S. Wagner's,	Wednesday	" 23d.
Adams's,	Thursday	" 24th.
Sedge Garden,	Friday	" 25th.

The following are the articles of produce, the entire quantity of which each producer is required to return on oath and of the productions of 1863: Wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cured hay, cured fodder, cotton, wool, tobacco.

Each farmer and planter has the privilege of reserving fifty bushels of Wheat, or one hundred bushels of Corn, (or any proportionate quantity of each); fifty bushels of Sweet Potatoes, fifty bushels of Irish Potatoes, and twenty bushels of Peas or Beans, but not more than twenty bushels of both.

J. G. SIDES,
J. M. RICHMOND, } Assessors.

Sept. 10, 1863.

Taken Up,

ON the 8th day of August, by George W. Grimes, living twelve miles North-west of Lexington, a bay horse with black mane and tail, the left hind foot white above the hoof, blind in the right eye and some marks from harness. He is about 15 or 16 hands high and supposed to be 11 years old and appraised to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars.

A. P. PICKET, Ranger.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

E. C. Roughton, Adm'r. &c. } Petition to sell Land.
vs.
Heirs at law of Colby Riley, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the Court that Michael Riley, one of the heirs at law in this suit, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said Michael Riley to appear before the Justices of Yadkin County Court, at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, to show, if he has any thing to say, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the case will be heard ex parte, and the land sold accordingly.

Witness T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in July, 1863.

Sept. 3-13-6w. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk,
pr. adv. $6 by W. A. Joyce, D. C.

$50 REWARD!

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Surry County, on Tuesday the 18th inst., my negro man ISAAC. He is of a dark copper color, stout, square built, and weighs about 175 pounds, height about 5 feet 5 inches. I purchased said boy in Richmond, a few weeks since, and he was raised in Sampson County, N. C., near the Court-house, by John Vann.

I will give $50 reward for his apprehension, so that I can get him.

Address me at Tom's Creek, P. O., Surry County, N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3t* HIATT.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

In Equity.—Fall Term, 1862.

Adam Hartman and others, vs. Elmind Clodfelter & others. } Petition to sell the land of Jacob Hartman, deceased, for Partition.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elmind Clodfelter, Alexander Clodfelter, Andrew Clodfelter, Jacob Clodfelter and Philip Clodfelter, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., be made for six consecutive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Honorable Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be rendered against them and the cause will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. A. KITTRELL, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office at Lexington, N. C., the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1863.

B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E.

16-6w.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.

Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Isaiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Shultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William J. Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.

Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Ag't.

Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT the necessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of July 10th in force for thirty days from and after the 12th instant, in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. [SEAL] VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1863, and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
August 13-2w.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

In Equity. Petition to sell Land.

Christian Reed, Henry Reed, Philip Spangh and wife Christina, and Philip Reed,

vs.

Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine.

Affidavit having been made before the Clerk and Master of this Court, that Thomas Reed and Winfield Hine and wife Catharine, the above named defendants are residing beyond the limits of this State. Notice is therefore given them that the aforesaid petitioners filed their petition in said court of Equity, on the 22nd day of August, 1863 praying for a sale of the Lands belonging to their mother, the late Elizabeth Reed, dec'd. Now, unless said defendants shall personally be and appear before said court of Equity to be held for said County at the Court House in Winston, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed and the cause set for hearing as to them.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said court, at office, this 22nd day of August, 1863.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Aug. 27. pr. adv. $6

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand Writing Paper and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*.

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

Money Lost.

AT THE SALEM STEAM MILL, ON FRIday morning last, I lost a roll of MONEY, containing as near as I can recollect, NINE or TEN DOLLAR BILLS Confederate money. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the money to me.

JAMES. Y. WHITAKER.

Flat Branches, Forsyth Co., N. C.

August 21, 1863. 3t-pd

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

IRON SUGAR CANE MILL.

I EXPECT to erect at my House, about one mile south of Salem, a large Iron Mill for grinding Sugar Cane, and will grind the Cane alone, or grind the Cane and boil the Molasses, for all that will bring, on as fair and reasonable terms as can be afforded.

JAMES BRINDLE.

Salem, N. C., July 30, 1863.

WANTED

TWO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSton or Salem, Winston preferred.

Apply at this office.

Poetry.

Pass Him By.--A Parody.

BY DON.

Aye, pass him by,—yes pass him by,
For it will never do;—
You must not seem to know him nigh,
He is not good as you.

As good as you?—dismiss the thought,
For really he is *poor*;—
To think of loving one like him,
You must be crazy, sure.

Can dust compare with diamonds bright,
In brilliancy or worth?—
No! pass him by, a lowly wight,
And of ignoble birth.

Yes, he is poor; that lowly one,
He never should aspire
To mix but with the poor alone,
Nor think of circles higher.

Why his parents poor, had no name
To fortune ever known;
But virtue always there did claim
A dwelling place, I own.

What is virtue to him thus poor,
A tiller of the soil?
No inducement for those like you,
In servitude and toil.

And he, that humble, lowly one,
I knew him when a child;
So poor was he I'd really shun
To greet him with a smile.

And though he has a thoughtful eye,
Much darker than his clan,
A something's in his bearing high,
As of the noble man.

I think he aims some day to rise,
And I do hope he may;
He's such a proud and lofty soul,
That bears him on his way.

Tho' he may strive to win a place,
'Mong noble ones of earth,
Yet will that lasting deep disgrace
Cling to him, of poor birth!—

Yes, that dark stain upon his name,
Tho' with a conscience pure,—
And integrity the spur to fame,
He's doomed unfit for you.

Then pass him by; let not his glance
Be buoy'd in its aim,
By smiles from thee, lest it, perchance,
Prove marring to our fame.

Lewisville, Sept. 7, 1863.

A Substitute Refused.—The Hartford (Conn) Times tells the following amusing incident:

The draft gives rise to some novel incidents, of which we give an example: A man, who shall be nameless, was drafted. His wife was sorely distressed at the bare idea of parting and was vainly endeavoring to invent some excuse for getting him exempted, when a knock was heard at her door. On opening the door, she found a rather rough-looking chap, who accosted her thus:

"Madam, I hear your husband has been drafted."

"Yes, sir," she replied, "he has; but goodness knows how I am to spare him."

"Well ma'am, I've come to offer my services as a substitute for him."

"A what?" asks the now excited lady.

"I wish to take his place," answered the man.

"You—you take the place of my husband, you vagabond! I'll teach you to insult a poor lone woman in distress, you mean, dirty wretch!" cried the prospective widow, accompanying her remark with a discharge of dirty water at the head of the astonished substitute, who fled hastily down the stairs just in time to escape the pail, which followed the water.—The last heard of him he was flying into a recruiting office on Asylum street, where he thought of enlisting as a private rather than venture again to offer his services as a "substitute," which he now believes to be a more trying and delicate relation than that of Artemus Ward's "episodes."

Why Methuselah got so old.—We were up on the streets a few evenings since, and heard a most novel explanation of the astounding great age of the above named character. A number of men were talking of the recent conscript call and its effect upon the people, when an old worthy remarked:—

"Well, Mr. ——, I have studied a long while about it, and just now determined why Methuselah got to be so old. You see, in his day there was a conscript law, and every time a new call was made old Methuselah run his age up a hundred years—just enough to keep him out of the conscript. A heap of men in these days are playing the same dodge."

The Destruction of Lawrence, Kansas.—A telegram dated Leavenworth, 22d, gives an account of the destruction of Lawrence, Kansas, by Quantrell's guerillas. It says:

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, is some 180, the majority of whom were killed instantly, most of them in their own houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers planted pistols at their breasts, and shot them down.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead. The guerillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens. They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society. No resistance was made to the guerillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

Gen. Jim Lane escaped on horseback.

Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri burning and laying waste everything in his route.

The loss at Lawrence is not less than $2,000,000.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar they had, and the third escaped a similar fate only because the heat was so great from the burning buildings that the rebels could not stop long enough to get the safes open.

MAJOR GENERAL GILMER.

Our readers will find, in another part of to-day's paper the official notice of the assignment of Maj.-Gen. J. F. Gilmer to duty in this Military Department, as a second in command to Gen. Beauregard.

At a grave crisis in the history of Charleston, an officer high in the confidence of the Confederate Government, and of military knowledge, prudence and experience, has been added to the group of Generals to whom the defence of the city has been entrusted.

Jeremy F. Gilmer is a native of North Carolina, from which State he received an appointment as Cadet at West Point in 1835. He graduated fourth in his class, and in 1839 was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers in the U. S. A. For a time he acted as Professor of Engineering at the West Point Academy. At the time of the secession of the Southern States, he had risen to the rank of Major of Engineers, and was on duty in California. He promptly resigned his commission, and returned to the South, joining Gen. Sidney Johnson at Bowling Green. He served upon the staff of General Johnson as Major and Chief of Engineers, participating in the defence of Forts Henry and Donelson, and in the battle of Shiloh. Upon the fall of General Johnson in the last named conflict, he was ordered to Richmond, and placed at the head of the Engineer Bureau with the rank of Colonel, which position he has held up to the date of his appointment, a few days ago, as Major General.

We cordially commend General Gilmer to the esteem and support of our people.—*Mercury* 2d.

[He is a brother of the Hon. John A. Gilmer.]

Important Arrest of an Alleged Spy on a Railroad Train—A Confederate tete a tete between the "Nameless Detective" and the Spy.—Shortly ago there appeared in Montgomery, Ala., a reputed resident of New Orleans who had been 23 months in the Confederacy. He exhibited an application to the Secretary of War for the position of an independent scout within the enemy's lines. This was signed by many influential citizens and officials of New Orleans and elsewhere. He [illegible] eagles and sovereigns around in Montgomery at a rate that made the bar room waiters giggle, and stare, and the bar room proprietors to take the "observed of all observers" aside, and talk confidentially and fatherly to him. The "observed" was six foot high, straight as the stalking Indian of the prairie, light hair, blue eyes, well educated, has travelled; had anecdotes of all the countries known to the civilized travelling world. He wore a brilliant uniform of the C. S. A. cavalry service, and had been in about fifty fights, relating anecdotes of each.

Vague suspicions were excited concerning the fellow in Montgomery, and after he bid adieu to that city the "nameless detective" started on the morning train, determined to make his acquaintance if possible. On the Wilmington and Augusta Railroad, between Kingsville and Wilmington, in North Carolina, the "nameless one" espied a man in the forward car answering the description of one George E. Hudson, an Englishman, but a reputed Yankee spy, advertised in the Montgomery Mail, which paper the detective held in his hand at the moment of discovery of the counterpart of its description in actual flesh and blood.—The described individual was then on a seat in front, bolted back and forth by the motion of the cars, in full conversation with Major Duff, of the C. S. A. The detective sidled up like a "setter" watching his prey; first took a back seat; got uneasy, took one nearer; and finally got on the seat beside Hudson; the spy, "cultivated" him for a few moments and then commenced "soundings" to try his depth. Said the detective,

"Damned bad arrangements for travelling in the Confederacy now, a man has to submit to everything; we'll never get along again."

Spy looked at the detective, a brusque, sunburnt gentleman, who might have been travelling to his plantation, read him, as he thought, and seeing, perhaps a buffalo, said, "You may think strange when I tell you that although I'm in the Confederate cavalry uniform, I do not belong to the service. I have traveled all over the Confederate States without a passport. I never had any difficulty in procuring transportation. Look here" (and the spy produced a number of railroad tickets in confirmation of his assertion.) "Talk about difficulty in travelling; I've been to that damned place Richmond; Major Griswold would'nt give me a passport, but I came away without one." Interposed the detective, who, of course, was all ears, "How did you get transportation?" Replied he, "there is not the least difficulty in the world about that, if you know how to work things. I do." The detective thought he did, and applauded him for his [illegible] in escaping the annoyances. The detective further learned from the spy that he had served fifteen months in the Jackson, Mississippi, Penitentiary. The detective, not to be behind in the point of accomplishments, said (in his ear, aside,) that he was also a graduate of that institution. Leaning back in his seat, as confidence grew upon him, the spy continued: "I have a kind of a presentiment now that some detective is watching me. Did you ever have that feeling? I have it now very strangely. But they can't catch me." And the spy took a survey of the faces in the car as they were jolted into contortions, rumbling along.

The detective's game was ripe, and well in the trap. Said he, laying his hand upon the spy's shoulder, "My friend, you will consider yourself under arrest. I will trouble you to step into this closet. I must search you. I am a Government detective. Don't ask me for my name, I am the 'nameless one.'" The spy's jaw fell, his muscles relaxed, and he would have fainted in his seat, but a little nectar the detective had revived him. Geo. E. Hudson, than whom not a more accomplished rascal lives, was brought to Richmond on Saturday, taken before Capt. Maccubbin, the chief of the detective police in Richmond, and lodged in Castle Thunder. He will have an examination before Gen. Winder. Some evidence not very complimentary to the military authorities, will be revealed. It will amount to this—that a man with any amount of plausibility, can travel all over the Confederate States without let and without hindrance. It has been done, and we suppose it will be done again, unless more vigilance is exercised than is exercised now. The above is a sad commentary upon patent facts, and we know the facts to be true.—*Examiner.*

A DEAD MAN COMES TO LIFE.—The New Orleans Era of the 15th instant, a copy of which we have received through the politeness of a stranger, chronicles a singular occurrence as follows:

We yesterday reported that Mr. Henry Myers, residing on Colonel street, had been killed by lightning. An inquest had been held on the body, and life was pronounced extinct.—Yesterday every preparation had been made for his funeral, his friends had assembled, the body been duly coffined, the relatives had put on mourning, the hearse and the priest arrived and the coffin was about to be closed up, when the arms of the corpse were observed to move, and very soon, wonderful to relate, the dead man sat bolt upright in his coffin, and, after surveying the scene for a few moments, inquired the cause of all the gloomy preparations he saw going on. The joy of his weeping wife and little ones can be imagined when they found the dead had actually returned to life, and the house of mourning was soon turned in to a house of rejoicing—the funeral into a feast. The electric shock had suspended animation for over twenty-four hours, so perfectly as to deceive even the Coroner, the man's wife and all his friends. Although apparently, and might say *de facto*, a live man, still the lightning having killed him, the Coroner having pronounced him dead, and the newspapers published the fact, he is *de jure* a dead man. It might become a nice question whether a man has a right to come to life again, after being duly killed, and pronounced properly and legally dead, or not. We submit it to the professionals at the Provost Court bar.

ROBBERY DETECTED.—Two fellows named respectively, Lieut. J. Spears, of Mississippi, and Capt. D. MacDaniel, of Alabama, opened the trunk of a boarder at the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, on Monday night, and stole therefrom 7,000 dollars. Officers Parker and Denton succeeded in capturing them and recovering the money. They are now in jail.—The money was stolen from Dr. Riddick, of Gates.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

North Carolina Regiments are at present in the following Brigades and Divisions. Persons in writing to their friends in the army would do well to give the regiment, brigade and division to which they belong.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade—Johnson's Division.

The 2nd, 4th, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 23rd and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 6th, 21st, 54th, 57th and Wharton's Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade—Early's Division.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th are in Lane's Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 8th, 31st, 51st, 61st are in Clingman's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 9th, (1st cavalry) is in Hampton's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52nd are in Pettigrew's Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 13th, 16th, 22nd, 34th and 38th are in Scales' Brigade—Pender's Division.

The 17th, 42nd and 50th are in Martin's Brigade—Whiting's Division.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 24th, 25th, 35th and 49th are in Ransom's Brigade—Ransom's Division.

The 32nd, 43rd, 45th, 53rd and 2nd N. C. Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade—Rode's Division.

The 19th Regiment (2nd cavalry) is in W. H. F. Lee's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 29th and 39th are in McNair's Brigade French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade—Heth's Division.

The 60th is in Stovall's Brigade—Breckinridge's Division.

The 64th is in Frazer's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 65th is in Pegram's Brigade—Buckner's Division.

The 49th, 59th and 63rd are in Robertson's Brigade—Stuart's Division.

The 10th, 36th, 40th (artillery) and 66th (infantry) are not brigaded.

The Brigade and Division commanders of the 68th and 62nd are not known.—*Progress.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, August 18th, 1863. General Order, No. [illegible]

I. The following persons are exempt from duty in the Guard for "Home Defence," except from drill or service, within their counties, when invaded by the enemy:

FIRST CLASS.—All physicians who now are and for the last five years have been practicing their profession; Railroad Officers and employees, not to include laborers, (except two expert track hands for each section of eight miles, who are exempt,) porters and messengers; one miller to each mill; mail carriers; the commanding officer of each Brigade, Regiment and Company of the Militia, and Adjutant of the Regiment. Where any of these officers have accepted a commission in the Guard for "Home Defence," the next officer in rank will be exempted. This class is also exempt from drill.

SECOND CLASS.—Contractors with the State or Confederate Government and their necessary employees; one Deputy Sheriff in each county, where there is no Tax Collector; one Editor to each Newspaper, and all necessary compositors; Professors in Colleges and Teachers to Academies.

II. Post Masters are civil officers of the Confederate Government and are exempt by law. Quakers, who have or may pay the tax imposed by law, and those who have been exempted from military duty upon surgeon's certificate of disability, approved at this office, are exempt from all military duty.

III. The Commanding Officers will order Company drills once every week, on Saturday afternoon, and Battalion drill once a month.

By order of Governor VANCE.

DAN'L. G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

August 27, 1863.

Spun Cotton and Sheeting

I WILL barter for Corn, Wheat, and Oats.

J. M. CLARK.

August 21, 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office (Militia), Raleigh, August 3, 1863. General Order, No. 17.

I. All communications on military matters intended for His Excellency the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present, the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention, must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the Regiment, with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE.

R. S. TUCKER,
Maj. and A. A. A. General.

Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1863.

Miss Nancy Bodenhamer,
Miss Virginia Burns,
D. G. Barton,
John N. Candle,
Jasper W. Davis,
Louisa Fry,
Capt. R. A. Hauser,
Peter S Hegee,
Mrs. Jane Haley,
Mikel Hauser,
Miss Mary Jane Ingram,
Robert Joyce,
T. W. Lindsey,
Miss Catharine McRay,
Mrs. McBier,
Samuel Nelson,
John Price,
Miss Fannie C Paxton,
Mrs. Martha J. Ried,
Agt. Southern Express Co.
Mrs. Rachel Sell,
Geo. W. Wilson,

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., August 15th, 1863.

Common School Committeemen,

FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D Plyne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John B. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. F. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn.
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHED in 1851 by the undersigned, in the preface, conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing this and shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH."

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, fusing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jerold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen, who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments, are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies $10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of $15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863

Executive Dep't N. Carolina,

Adjutant General's Office, (Militia),
Raleigh, July 21st, 1863.

General Order, No. 16.

I. THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States having called into the military service all between the ages of 18 and 45, subject to the Conscript Act, General Order, No. 13, ordering the commanding officers of the Militia to enroll and bring to Raleigh those between 40 and 45 years, is hereby revoked.

By order of Gov. VANCE,

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

July 22—2w.

WANTED

TO RENT A HOUSE AND LOT IN WINSTON or Salem. Winston preferred.
Apply at this office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1863.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $00. Ten copies for $00. Fifteen copies for $00. Twenty copies for $00

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fas.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven. Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c., &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July; and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

MYRA BRUCE,
or
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be:

For one year	$7 00
For six months	4 00
Single copies	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta, Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil,

Large Rope, Copperas, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41—4w—pd

THOMAS T. BEST,

MERCHANT TAILOR

WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36—1y.

Books! Books!!

Comstock's Chemistry,
Botany,
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights and [illegible]
For sale at this Office.

Census of North Carolina 1860

COUNTIES	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,980	491	3445	11853
Alexander	[illegible]	19	641	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,383	435	6327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,036	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,855	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,603	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	6,779	358	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,236	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	3?8	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	354	3903	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,926	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,006	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,919	656	6818	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16049
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10402
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	2?5	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	88	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,844	290	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . .	10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ...	10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.	
Drop letters, ...	2 cts.
Advertised letters, ...	2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 00 cents. Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding [illegible] ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, one cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 2 cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

[illegible] cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 2 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, [illegible] cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, and Auditor of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,		

Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	
Tennessee maj. popular vote 34,170.		

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Salem, March 27, 1863.